

The Anti-Slavery Standard

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

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25

for each conti-

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. LXII.

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 29, 1862.

NO. 38.

Opposite Pages.

WHO, NOT HAVING SEEN, WE LOVE.

It is easy to have when eye meets eye,
And the glance reveals the heart;
When the flush on the cheek can tell the secret,
A "Yes" in a blush part;
The thrillings in a loving kiss,
As it spell in a kindly tone,
And the spirit bath claims of tenderness
To fester and bind its own.

But a holier spell and a deeper joy
For a purer human flow,
When the soul sends higher its incense fire,
And rests no more below;
When the heart goes up to the gate of heaven,
And bows before the throne;
And striking its harp for sins forgiven,
Calls the Saviour all its own.

Though we gaze now on the lonely bough
That tells us of the thorn;
Though afar from home we plow the sea,
And our feet with toil are worn;
Though we never have given that pierced hand,
It is stretched out over us;
And we own his care, in grateful prayer,
"Whom, not having seen, we love."

We have felt him near, for many a year,
Which at eve we hear the bough;
"God's mercy's breath, the gentlest faith,
Dear Savoir, come from there;
When we stood beside the dying bed,
And watched the last gasp go;
In the dark ring round we felt his power,
As it stilled the waves of sea.

And still, as we climbed the hills of time,
And the lamps of earth grow dim,
We are hastening on from light to light,
We are pressing near to him;
And away from thins of early mould,
Extricated we gaze above;
And long to where his arms enfold,
"Whom, not having seen, we love."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bashful Men.

Let all bashful people, and there are a great many of them, take a comfort and consolation from the remarks of a modern writer touching this class:—

We seldom see a genuine bashful man who is not the soul of honor. Though such may blush and stagger, and appear awkward, shrug their shoulders, and appear unable to throw out with ease the thoughts to which they would give expression, yet command us to bashful men for real friends.

There are fine touches in their character that will mellow and bring out, perceptions as delicate as the faintest tint of the unfaded rose; and their thoughts are none the less refined and beautiful, than they do not flow with the impetuosity of the shallow streamlet.

It is a wonder that such men are not more appreciated; that young women with really good hearts and cultivated intellects will regard the gallant Sir M. S. B. with smiles and attentions, because he can fold a shawl gracefully and has a dandy countenance, with a Parisian elegance, while they will scarce condescend to look upon the worshipper man, who feels for them a reverence so great that his very minute glances is a worship.

The man who is bashful in the presence of woman is that who deserves when the loose tongue of the slanderer would defame them.

It is not he who boasts of his conquests,

or dares to talk glibly of failings that exist only in his imagination; his cheek will flush with resentment, his eyes flash with anger, to hear the sacred name of woman coupled with a coarse oath; and yet he who would die to defend them is the least honored by the majority of the sex. Ladies! a word in your ear. Have you lovers, and would you possess a worthy husband? Choose, then, the man whose delicacy of deportment, whose sense of your worth leaves him to stand aloof, while others, with less modesty and no feeling, crowd around you. If he blushes, if he stammers, even at your approach, consider those things as signs of his exalted opinions of your sex. If he is retiring and modest, let not a thousand fortunes weigh him down in the balance; for, do not upon it, with how your life will be happier, even with comparative poverty, than with many who are surrounded with the splendor of a prince.

THE DYING SOLDIER.—We often thought it curious that the last words of a great number of the men were of their mothers, though many of them must have left a wife and children. We speculate whether this resulted from the fact of our being elderly women, and therefore bringing the memory of this parent more vividly before their fading faculties, or whether it was true that a man's highest, strongest, most enduring earthly affection is his love for his mother. A soldier, though often the scapulae of a family, is perhaps, none the less near to the heart of those at home in that account; long illnesses not only brought down strength, but also turned their thoughts and feelings to early childhood, and while in this weak state they spoke so frequently of their mothers as to make us quite acquainted with that parent.—*Experience of an English Sister of Mercy.*

An old gentleman traveling some years ago, inside the Bath mail, had two ladies, sisters, for companions. The younger, an invalid, soon fell asleep, and the old gentleman expressed his regret to see so charming a young lady in ill-health. "Ah, yes, indeed," sighed the elder sister, "a disease of the heart." "Dear me," was the sympathetic response, "at her age! O, if she had been?" "Oh, no, sir, a lieutenant?"

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is the greatest exporting place for wheat in the world. For some time past 200,000 bushels have been shipped every day.

Honeysuckles in Church.

We were greatly interested, a few weeks ago, in an article in the *Independent*, "On Flowers in Churches." It revealed the surprise and pleasure we felt when, on entering a New England church's few months since, we saw a vase of wild honeysuckles on the communion table. The pure white flowers looked so appropriate; their delicate odor filled the church with fragrance; and the heart seemed to be drawn out in love to the dear Father in heaven, for his beautiful and wonderful gifts to the children of earth. In this country we seem to be just learning to enjoy and appropriate these gifts of nature. The bride adorns herself with pure white flowers as her choicest ornament, and loving hands scatter them over those who sleep their last sleep. Do you not think that the spirit in it upwrought slight to mark what shall be done with its loved companion, many pies, cakes, &c., among them. And will it not take gratefully as a gift in passing the last bit on the ear, she said to Captain Stiles, who stood upon the platform. "Now don't think because of that I am not Southern woman, for I am, and let me tell you, when you have killed all our husbands, fathers and sons, we women and children will fight you." Captain Stiles, who is always full of fun, and ready to perpetrate a joke on anybody, replied to the lady with a perfectly straight face, "You will, will you? that's your game, is it, madam?" Well, now, let me tell you that we have got a man in this ear who flowers grew to intense; but the winter, can whip any woman in this country of his weight." The lady, who had hitherto been in a good humor, now became excited. From a distant friend, in it an exquisite piece of green moss covered with blossoms of heliotrope, mimosa and rosebuds. Precious gift! priceless to her who received it—the cup of cold water to the thirsty spirit, which shall not go unrewarded!

SIMPLICITY OF LANGUAGE.—We heard, a day or two since, of a young man, a schoolmaster, who addressed a person at work near his house, somewhat in this wise:—

"You are excavating a subterraneous channel, it seems?" "No, sir," was the prompt reply: "I am digging a ditch!"—Our language contains two principal elements, the Saxon and the Roman. The language of every-day life is largely Saxon, as used alike by scholars and men of no learning. When, therefore, we find in common conversation a straining after the more unusual words of Latin origin, as in the above example, we are struck with a feeling of ludicrousness. It smacks of affectation. As accurate, grammatical, but not stilted nor affected. The simple, straightforward, "snowy Saxon" is the true tongue for every-day life.—*Music Teacher.*

Pretty Good Joke.

A London paper tells a pretty good one on an old bairf of that place, who was present at a Butter Fair, recently held in that town. A lady who enjoys a joke, huzzaed asked him if he would like to see the milking machine, one of which was on exhibition. The gentleman, of course, signified his assent, when Mrs. —— con-

tinued him to a far corner of the room, where a very young person was drawing sustenance from the maternal fount, and, pointing to the chorub, Mrs. —— said that was one of the most perfect arrangements for the use in question ever invented. Such a roar of laughter followed as was likely to bring down the plastering.

A RELIGIOUS DON.—The New York correspondent of the Boston Journal is responsible for the following:

In the ancient and beautiful town of Clitheroe, N. Y., is a very remarkable dog, whose character and behavior would excite the admiration of all good men. On week days he is a dog of like passions and behavior with other animals, but on Sunday his peculiarities and sectarian prejudices shine out. Unlike the cow, he can count, and knows when Sunday comes. He is not the same then as on other days. He indulges in no passions. He encourages no company and no familiarity. He says in a voice louder than words to the vain and the canine race—"Six days shalt thou play and do all your sports."

The family are all Presbyterians, but the dog is a Methodist. On Sunday mornings he attends the family on their way to church, leaves them at the door of the house of the Lord where they attend, and then goes on his solitary and unbroken way to the church, which is a little farther on. When he has reached the church he goes up stairs, and has a particular place in which he sits; and when an intruder ventures into his place no bairf or madam of fashion who goes sweeping up the aisle of grace and finds a plebeian in her elegant pew can give more decided indications of unpopularity and displeasure than does the dog. His seat yielded, he attends the service with decorum, and pays dogmatical attention to the word of Scripture. Every Sunday he can be seen on his way to church, foul weather as it may be, and his denominational preferences are as well known as are those of any gentleman in town.

ROMANTIC.—There is a spouting well in Salineville, (O.), up which the gas rushes in large volumes and with great violence. A romantic couple, a few nights since, invited their friends and a clergyman to the vicinity of the well, set fire to the spouting jet of gas, and by the light of the tall pillar of roaring flame were united in marriage.

GERMAN COOLNESS UNDER DISASTER.—On the recent retreat of McClellan's line, the wife of a wounded German was seen carrying along all her husband's equipments, musket and all, which were strapped upon her in true military order, while he, with crutch and cane, held by her side, smiling and chatting as if all was the most common thing in the world. Many such sights were seen on every side.

ROMANCE OF WAR.—There are two bombshells surmounting the pillars at the grand entrance to the Executive mansion at Washington. In one of these is the wife's nest, the entrance to which is through the fire hole. Thus—a notice of the fact says—she has entered, with her mysteries, the death chamber, and from that gloomy tenement shall issue stirring life and song.

MIAMIKE, Wisconsin, is the greatest exporting place for wheat in the world.

For some time past 200,000 bushels have been shipped every day.

A Practical Joke.

The Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph* has a correspondent in the neighborhood of Memphis, whose chatty correspondence is worth reading. Under date of Lagrange, July 8th, he writes thus:

"While I remained here Lieutenant Thompson of the C. S. A., came in with a flag of truce, to bring in Capt. McMichael, who was captured at Shiloh. Mac looked heartily, and gave a glowing account of his captivity, with many rich incidents, one of which will bear relating. Among the

country:

"Curiosity took us to Harrisburg on the 4th. We attended the Democratic State Convention as a spectator, and were not surprised to find it packed with men as delegates who have been repeatedly repudiated by the honest Democracy of the State—

"But as the honest Democracy do not make office-hunting a trade, and are not a

"ambition to excel in intrigue and deception, they permitted the old rotten politicians of the State to again meet together to devise ways and means to insult the true patriotism of our country. The same men who aided the Secessionists to secede from the Democratic party in '60, and who have ever since been acting directly or indirectly with them in opposition to the Government, were largely in the majority, and were only kept from passing resolutions more open in sympathy with the rebels, through fear of defeating their candidates by the weight of their platform. We must admit that the resolutions are more respectable than we had a right to expect from a committee with such an old political sinner at its head as Arnold Palmer. Several of the resolutions every true Union man can endorse are the natural sentiments of all loyal men, Democrats and Republicans. It is only necessary to examine the resolutions to discover a *party* feeling that should disgrace any man yielding his consent to it, especially at a time when the President is making every honest effort to save the country. The leaders in this Convention should be the last men to ask for an opposition to President Lincoln. They should remember that the people have not yet forgotten the Buchanan Administration and their course during the last Presidential campaign.

The nominee for Auditor General, Mr.

Slender, of Union county, we have no

"doubt is a man fully competent to discharge the duties of the office—but if he can endorse every resolution in the platform upon which the Convention has placed him, we cannot support him. The nominee for Surveyor General, Barr, of the Pittsburg Post, will not be in the way of the success of any ordinary man who may be voted for in opposition to him. He is one of the very smallest of the small kind of huckster politicians. He has been fishing for an office with various kinds of bait for some years. The "nigger" won't save him from defeat."

A Democratic Editor on Barr and Slender.

The editor of the *Huntingdon Globe*, a Democratic paper, which proves its right to the name of Democrat by opposing, without mercy, the designs of the Breckinridge sympathizers, lifts the veil that concealed the real purposes of the nest of politicians who celebrated the 4th of July at Harrisburg by doing everything that they dared to do to aid and comfort the assassins and traitors now in arms against the flag of the

country:

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Peoples' State Convention.

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

Philadelphia—Oscar Thompson, John W. Forney, Wm. S. Pierce, Edward Gratz, Cleaver and Delaware—Townsend Haines, G. M. Coursen, H. Hough.

W. H. Armstrong,

D. M. Lauman,

David B. Green,

H. A. Woodhouse,

W. T. Davis,

Thos. Strong,

H. Young,

E. T. Barlow,

Sam'l G. Mann,

D. W. Woods,

Luzerne—Lewis Pugh,

Tioga, Potter, McKean and Warren—B.

B. Strang,

Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union—

Charles H. Schreiner,

Snyder, Montour, Northumberland and

Columbia—A. F. Russell.

Cumberland, Perry, Juniata and Mifflin—James M. Sclers.

Dauphin and Lebanon—Jno. A. Fisher,

Lancaster—Michael H. Shirk, Charles

Clekan,

York—D. Wilson Grove.

Adams, Franklin and Fulton—Robert G.

Harper,

Bedford and Huntingdon—R.

R. Marshall,

Blair, Cambria and Clearfield—Lewis

W. Hall,

Indiana and Armstrong—John B. Findley,

Westmoreland and Fayette—Dr. Smith

Fuller,

Washington and Greene—Wm. McKen-

ven.

Allentown—Thos. M. Marshall, Jas. M.

Graham,

Beaver and Butler—C. E. Anderson,

Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—E. W.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

CALL FOR TROOPS.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth, A Proclamation.

To sustain the Government in times of common peril by all his energies, his means, and his life, if need be, is the first duty of every loyal citizen.

The President of the United States has made a requisition on Pennsylvania for twenty-one (21) new Regiments, and the Regiments already in the field must be recruited. Enlistments will be made for nine (9) months in the new Regiments, and for twelve (12) months in the old. The existence of the present emergency is well understood. No patriot will pause now to investigate its causes. We must look to the future. Everything that is dear to us is at stake. Under these circumstances, I appeal with confidence to the Freemen of Pennsylvania. You have to save your homes and your firesides, your own liberties and those of the whole country. I call on the inhabitants of the counties, cities, boroughs and townships throughout our borders, to meet and take active measures for the immediate furnishing of the quota of the State. Let those who cannot go themselves, contribute to provide bounties equal at least to those offered by adjoining States. The Constitution prohibits me from drawing money from the treasury without authority of law, and I will not cast a doubt on the patriotism of our citizens, by assuming the necessity of calling the Legislature at this time. This is no time to wait for legislative action, and the negotiations of loans. Delay might be fatal. To put down this rebellion is the business of every man in Pennsylvania, and her citizens will show on this occasion that they do not wait for the slow process of legislation, and do not desire to throw on the Treasury of the Commonwealth a burden which they are individually ready to bear themselves. The conduct of our men already in the field has shewn immortal lustre on Pennsylvania. Let their brethren fly to arms to support them, and make victory speedy as well as certain. I designate below the number of companies, which are expected from the several counties in the State, trusting the support of her honor in this crisis, as it may be safely trusted to the loyalty, fidelity and valor of her freemen. Whilst the quota of the several counties is fixed equitably, so as to fill the requisition for twenty-one regiments, let not the loyal people of any county limit their exertions to the enlistment of the companies named. Our heroic sons of Pennsylvania have moistened every battle field with their blood, thousands have bravely died defending the unity of the Republic and the sanctity of our flag, and other thousands have fallen sick and wounded, and their places must be filled. Free men of Pennsylvania, friends of Government, of order and our common nationality, our earnest struggle, and peace will again dawn on us as a happy, prosperous, and united people. Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two (1862) and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh (87th).

By the Governor, A. G. CURTIN.

Ed. Sutler, Secy of the Commonwealth.

SCHEDULE OF APPOINTMENTS.

| Comp. | Comp. |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Adams. | 2 Juniors. |
| Allegheny. | 1 Lancaster. |
| Armstrong. | 2 Lawrence. |
| Bever. | 2 Lebanon. |
| Bedford. | 2 Lehigh. |
| Bucks. | 2 Luzerne. |
| Blair. | 2 Lycoming. |
| Bradford. | 2 Mercer. |
| Bucks. | 2 Mifflin. |
| Butler. | 2 Monroe and Pike. |
| Cambria. | 2 Montgomery. |
| Chester. | 2 Northampton. |
| Centre. | 2 Northumberland. |
| Clarion and Forest. | 2 Perry. |
| Clinton. | 1 Philadelphia. |
| Clearyfield. | 1 Potter. |
| Columbus. | 1 Schuylkill. |
| Crawford. | 2 Snyder. |
| Cumberland. | 2 Susquehanna. |
| Dauphin. | 2 Sullivan & Wyoming. |
| Delaware. | 2 Tioga. |
| Erie. | 3 Union. |
| Kirk and McLean. | 1 Venango. |
| Fayette. | 1 Warren. |
| Franklin and Fulton. | 1 Washington. |
| Huntingdon. | 2 Wayne. |
| Indiana. | 2 Westmoreland. |
| Jefferson. | 1 York. |

DEFEAT AND FLIGHT OF MORGAN.—We learn from Kentucky that on Friday last General G. C. Smith took command of the Union forces at Lexington to operate against Morgan, and at two o'clock on Saturday morning he started from Lexington with 1,000 cavalry and two pieces of light artillery, for Paris. Between seven and eight o'clock he found Morgan's forces encamped on the Hon. Garrett Davis' farm, in the vicinity of Paris, fell upon them suddenly, and after a pretty severe fight Morgan was put to flight. Ten or fifteen of his men were killed and twelve taken prisoners. Some horses and baggage were also taken. Then Smith suffered no loss.

Morgan took the road to Winchester, and Colonel Metalfe, with six hundred cavalry, having joined Gen. Smith, the retreating column was pursued by the combined forces, the retreat being turned into a rout. The result is not yet known to us. —*National Intelligencer.*

The Texas Conscription—Hanging.

The conscription law is being enforced in Texas, and the Government had summoned every man between thirty-five and forty-five to organize for the defense of the State. An order has been extended for every family to leave Galveston, it having been determined, as in the case of Vicksburg, to defend it to the last. This order has been complied with, except by some seven families. The parties being suspected, their houses were searched, when the stars and stripes were discovered, intended to be hung out should the Federals take the city. All these guilty of this treason were taken out immediately and hung.—*Charleston Courier.*

College Professors Turning Soldiers.

POTOMAC, July 20.—Professor Chamberlain, of Bowdoin College, has been offered and has accepted the Colony of the Twentieth Maine Regiment. It is also stated that Professor Chaudron has accepted the colony of a Massachusetts Regiment.



GETTYSBURG:

Tuesday Evening, July 29, 1862.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

Thomas E. Cochran.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

William S. Ross.

An Apprentice Wanted.

One of our young men in the Office has "gone to the war," to aid in crushing the rebellion. There is a vacancy, therefore, in our ranks, which we desire filled. None need apply but those of correct moral principle and industrious habits. An early application is desired.

Pie Pie.

We are requested to mention, that the new military company at Heidersburg, will hold a Pie Pie on the Banks of the Conococheague, near the bridge on the State Road, Southwest of Heidersburg, at 8 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday week, August 9. The public generally are invited to attend.

Among those in the Baltimore Hospital, we notice the following: Joseph Yates, Comp. K. 101st regt., gun shot wound, and is getting well; Eny H. Bentz, Comp. K. 101st regt., general debility, now well, makes himself useful, and is a favorite with the surgeon.

Hon. E. McPherson has asked the favor of the Surgeon General to have the sick and wounded of our County soldiers removed to the York Hospital, so as to be near their friends. We have not a doubt his humane request will be acceded to, in all cases where removal can be made.

ROBERT H. LONGWELL, of this place, has been appointed a Medical Cadet. Cadets act as dressers of wounds, in hospitals and the field, serving for one year.

We understand that the Clerk to the Commissioners, pursuant to orders from the Adjutant General, has forwarded to Harrisburg a full list of all persons in the county subject to military duty.

The Rev. A. L. Goss, formerly of our Seminary, has purchased the "Juniper Sentinel," and comes out in a most energetic and patriotic inaugural, evidently showing that he is going to do good battle for the cause of the country. We wish him success.

On the 19th inst., about 11 o'clock at night, the dwelling of Mr. Geo. D. Craig head, in South Middleton township, Cambria county, was destroyed by fire. The household goods generally were saved.

A tremendous War meeting was held in Philadelphia on Saturday last, and was the largest ever held there. At least 50,000 freemen were present. And we are pleased to see the names, among the numerous Vice Presidents, of such as those leading Democrats George M. Dallas, Joseph R. Ingersoll, and others, who have sacrificed their party feelings on the altar of their country. But one sentiment filled the vast assemblage—that the Government must be sustained, and the Rebellion crushed—thousands of men and millions of treasure offered—interference of Foreign Powers not to be tolerated—their lives, fortunes, and sacred honor pledged for the defense of the Union—Lincoln, Halleck, McClellan, Pope, and all our noble Chieftains, to be sustained at all hazards. It was a glorious meeting. The Clergy of all denominations were present, and lifted their voices in noble strain for the Union, as did men of all parts. It was no place for traitors, nor sympathizers with treason. The private subscriptions in the City for the Bounty fund is already \$150,000, besides the \$500,000 voted by the Councils. That is the way to talk.

A most enthusiastic War meeting was held at Pittsburg on Thursday last. More than 30,000 persons were present. The veteran Democrat, Hon. Wm. Wilkins, presided. Although now 83 years old, he is still erect and firm in his bearing. His appearance on the stand was received with the wildest joy. He made a most touching speech. He was followed by Gov. Curtin, in his usual eloquent manner. Ex-Governor Johnson also spoke, and Judge McCandless, one of the most able leaders of the Democracy in years past, whose remarks were received with the most deafening applause. He said—"Now, gentlemen, carry on this war—send reinforcements. I have every confidence in the President of the U. States, though I did not vote for him, because he did not belong to my political party. All political parties are dead and buried. If I was not in the position I am now, I would be in the battle-field. I have, as I said before, every confidence in the President, and I have no doubt that the rebellion will be crushed out, and crushed it should be, and your army will shortly be in Richmond, and it is in ashes." Strong resolutions were adopted, and \$60,000 subscribed in a few minutes.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Accounts recently received from headquarters of the army of the Potomac, and the official report of the battles before Richmond, state that every member of that body should take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and that any one who refused should be expelled.

TAKE THE OATH.—The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution last week that every member of that body should take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and that any one who refused should be expelled.

Gen. Halleck Appointed Commander-in-Chief.

The President, by an executive Order of July 11, made public a few days ago, has assigned Maj. Gen. HENRY W. HALLECK, to the command of the whole land forces of the United States as General-in-Chief; and he has assumed the position. He has been down on a visit to Gen. McClellan, with other Generals, and measures are being taken to push on the war with vigor. We hope the Rebellion will be crushed out ere long.

All was quiet, at our last account, from the Army of the Potomac. Generals Halleck, Burnside, Dix and Meigs left Gen. McClellan's head quarters on Saturday morning, and arrived at Washington on Sunday.

The Rebels have made a successful guerrilla raid on Florence, Alabama, burning cotton, a steamboat, and stores of considerable value. They also captured 26 wagons of commissary stores on the Tennessee river, and a detachment of Gen. Mitchell's command.

Gen. Pope has issued an order to the commanders of the Army of Virginia to immediately arrest all disloyal male citizens within the lines of that army and to proffer to them the oath of allegiance. Those who take the oath and furnish sufficient security for its observance will be permitted to remain at their homes. Those who refuse to take the oath will be conducted South beyond the extreme pickets of the army, and if found again within its lines will be treated as spies. All communication with those within the enemy's lines, except through the military authorities, is prohibited, and those detected in making communications in any other way will be treated as spies.

Gen. Pope's recent order, requiring all persons to take the oath of allegiance or go South, has occasioned great excitement in some of the counties of Virginia. It is said that in Fauquier county, there are not more than two men who have not taken the oath to support the Southern Confederacy, and that, rather than renounce this, men, women and children express their determination to go South.

General McClellan has issued an order directing the Generals of brigades and divisions to forward to his headquarters the name of every non-commissioned officer who, in the late "Seven Days" Battle, may have been distinguished for gallantry and good service on the field, with a view to immediate promotion of the deserving. Over two thousand names of young and old heroes have been handed in, and will no doubt soon receive deserved promotion as a reward for their faithful services.

The bill contains other provisions of less public interest, but of great importance, and is one of the most valuable Reform bills ever passed. It cuts up by the roots many old abuses, and will prove to be a most benevolent measure—saving not less than Ten Millions of Dollars!

It gives us much pleasure and pride to know that to the industry and perseverance of our able Representative in Congress, Hon. Edward McPherson, the country is much indebted for the getting up and passage of this important bill. He has ever been on the watch to reform abuses, and has the talent and energy to push through measures of great public utility, as well as uniting attention to all the expressed wishes of his constituents. He is certainly a useful Representative, and the people will, beyond a doubt, feel it their interest to continue him in situation to which he does so much honor.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on Wednesday last, unanimously made the munificent appropriation of \$50,000 to be applied to the payment of the bounty to soldiers enlisting in the service of the Government. This is "the ring of the true met." Talk of a cause failing, when such noble responses are made to the call of the Government for men and money!

The Commissioners of Lancaster county, on Wednesday, voted to pay a bounty of \$50 to each volunteer for the new regiment to be raised in that county. It is expected that a full regiment from the county will be raised.

The Commissioners of Chester county have authorized a loan of \$80,000 to provide a bounty for the volunteers to fill the quota called for by the Governor's proclamation.

The State of New Jersey gives to every recruit leaving a family or widowed mother \$6 per month during the whole term of their enlistment, amounting, in three years, to \$216.

The City Council of Philadelphia has made an appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars to be applied in payment of \$50 bounty to each volunteer to supply the quota of the city under the recent call for troops.

The Commissioners of Bucks county have voted \$50,000 to the Bounty fund for volunteers. The Companies are now forming, aroused with a true war spirit, and are determined to be among the first to respond to the call of the President and Governor.

Gen. JAMES COOPER, who has been in command of the First Maryland Brigade, has been assigned to duty at Fredericksburg.

TAKE THE OATH.—The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution last week that every member of that body should take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and that any one who refused should be expelled.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

For the Adams Sentinel

FAIRFIELD, July 22, 1862.

The Ladies of the Relief Association of Fairfield and Marsh Creek, forwarded on Saturday last, to the Secy., Miss DURKEE, a large Box, containing the following articles for the sick and wounded soldiers in the York Hospital:

50 sheets, 19 pair of drawers, 19 dressing gowns, 4 linen coats, 30 pocket-handkerchiefs, 20 pair of stockings, 2 pair of slippers, 20 fans, 25 pillows, 34 pillow-cases, 4 sheets, 3 quilts, 4 towels, 10 soft pads, 2 bundles of lint, 12 bundles of bandages, 4 cotton bats, 8 bran bags, 6 glasses of jelly, a lot of soap, a large lot of testaments, papers, tracts, illustrated periodicals, &c.

MARGARETTA McGINLEY, Secy.

Acknowledgment.

YORK, July 22d, 1862.

Miss McGINLEY—The box of Hospital supplies from your Association has just been received, and we thank you very much for your kind and generous co-operation with us.

The articles are most acceptable and useful, and will do much towards promoting the comfort of those for whom they were designed. That they will be applied at once you will be glad to learn, as the demands upon us are of daily recurrence, there being some five hundred sick and wounded soldiers now here, who will appreciate your sympathy and care.

With much respect,

L. DURKEE.

For the Adams Sentinel.

State Senator.

The name of Col. JOHN WOLFORD having been announced as a candidate for State Senator, and hailing from a district whose fidelity to the party has done so much to sustain the party from defeat, and elect the ticket, his friends confidently look to the other districts of the County to place in nomination a man for that responsible position, who possesses the strength and influence that Col. WOLFORD can bring to bear on the ticket.

Col. WOLFORD is an honest, upright and conscientious man, a practical farmer, who thoroughly understands the position, wants and requirements of the Agricultural portion of the community, who, as an important and influential class of our citizens, should be represented, and their interests taken care of.

Besides in these times of corruption and peculation, when our Government is being held at every point, we want honest and reliable men in the various posts of honor, whose integrity, firmness and decision of character will place them above suspicion, and who, we know by the high character they have hitherto sustained, will prove honest guardians of the trusts committed to them. Just such a man is Col. JOHN WOLFORD; and with him on the ticket as our nominee for Senator, the York Springs District, which has so long and so nobly fought the battles of the party, will again enter the contest with renewed ardor; and on the 14th day of October next, the York Springs boys, with Col. WOLFORD as their leader, will make such a charge upon the ranks of the enemy, that will drive him off the field dismally, vanquished, and completely routed!

Withdrawal.

YORK SPRINGS, July 21, 1862.

R. G. HARPER, Esq.—Dear Sir.—My name having been announced through the columns of the "Star," as a candidate for Commissioner, without my knowledge, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of withdrawing my name as a candidate for that office. As the York Springs District has presented the name of Col. JOHN WOLFORD, as a candidate for Senator, and believing that this District has strong claims for the nomination, and not wishing to prejudice his claims to that office, I request you to withdraw my name. Thanking my friends for their confidence and preference I remain,

Very truly yours,

HENRY DUTTERAR.

For the Adams Sentinel.

The citizens of Adams county are respectfully informed that Mr. ALEXANDER MCLAUGHLIN has been authorized by the American Sunday School Union, to operate, as their Agent, in the County. He is authorized to sell their Books, and to establish Schools at such points as may best promote the interests of the Redeemer's Kingdom amongst the children. If my recommendation will contribute in the least to his success in this work, it is cheerfully given. Mr. MCLAUGHLIN deserves the confidence and co-operation of all men in this good work.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

State Educational Convention.

SECOND MEETING.

The Professors and Trustees of Colleges and Normal Schools, the Principals and Assistants of Academies and Female Seminaries, and the Trustees of such as are incorporated, the Principals and Assistants of the High and Graded Common Schools, the Teachers of such other Common Schools, as can attend, the Directors and County Superintendents of the State, and the active friends of education generally, are respectfully invited to meet in Convention, in the HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, at the City of Harrisburg.

On Tuesday, August 6, 1862.

At 10 o'clock, A. M.

The business of the Convention will be to hear reports on, and to discuss, and if possible arrive at a common and harmonious understanding of the following subjects:

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Standard of Qualifications of Teachers; the means of rendering it uniform throughout the State.

School Visitation, by County Superintendents; its main object and the best mode of performing it.

Relation of the County Superintendent to Institutes.—District and County.

The Grading of Schools, and the duty of the County Superintendent in promoting it.

The Sphere of the Common School, its peculiar position in the general educational system of the State.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Their relation to the Teacher's Profession.

Their relation to the County Superintendent.

Their course of Study and methods of instruction.

The arrangement of their buildings.

The best means of promoting their establishment.

HIGH SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND FEMALE SEMINARIES.

Their Course of Studies.

The relation of the Common High School to the Academy and Female Seminary.

Their relation to the lower schools and also to the Colleges.

COLLEGES.

Present condition and wants of Colleges.

The relation of the Colleges to our educational system, and also to the community generally; and

The proper Course of Studies for the Colleges.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS OF THE STATES.

A condensed report on the Educational system of the various States of the Union.

It is earnestly urged on all who feel an interest in the great work of harmonizing the scattered elements of our educational system, and of thus completing the grand idea of our ancestors, adequately to the wants of the present and the protection and safety of the future,—to assemble on this occasion. At the first meeting, when nothing was done further than a hasty survey of the ground to be occupied and an estimate of the work to be done,—beyond the expectation of all, the time was pleasantly spent and the proceedings were interesting and profitable. Now, when the results of a careful investigation are to be heard and matured, conclusions on so many vitally important points to be presented,—the interest of the occasion and its permanent utility cannot fail to be much greater. It is therefore hoped that the effort will be sustained by all who glory in the present, and are willing to labor for the future, of our beloved commonwealth.

The order of exercises and the length of the session will of course depend upon the pleasure of the Convention itself; but probably the proceedings will be somewhat in the order above given,—each report being followed by a discussion of its subject. The duration of the session, if the convention be fully attended, will probably be three days.

The usual arrangements for the accommodation of the members at the place of meeting and facilitating their travel thither, will be made in time and announced in the Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh papers before the day of meeting.

THO. H. BURROWS,

S. D. INGRAM,

D. S. BURNET,

J. B. LOOMIS,

W. C. WILSON,

Com. of Arrangement.

Harrisburg, June 30, 1862.

Editor of Newspapers throughout the State will please copy.

JOHN F. McCRARY, is on the committee on the subject of The Standard of Qualifications of Teachers.

The Pennsylvania Teachers' Association meets in Reading on Tuesday, August 12th, 1862, and will continue three days.

The total loss of Gen. McCall's Division of Pennsylvania, in the late seven days' fighting near Riehmond, was as follows:

Killed. Wounded. Missing. Total.

First Brigade 68 417 314 799

Second 450 1,029 1,634

Third 75 303 178 556

Bar. and Cav. 28 35 18 94

Total. 1,223 1,007 3,681

As the Division numbered only about 8,000 men at the beginning of the fighting, it will be seen that the proportion of the losses was very great—much greater than that of any other division engaged.

GONE TO PIXIE!—On Friday last Mrs. Alf Haymond, Mrs. Jim Neeson, Mrs. Coleman Kerr, Mrs. Henry Price, of Philmont, and Mrs. Samuel Woods, of Phillipi, started for Dixie from Phillipi, to join their wiser halves who are somewhere over in John Letcher's part of Jeff. Davis's Kingdom. They had some half dozen wagons full of truck of various kinds, and took bag, baggage, dogs, cats, children, and every other domestic institution of which they were possessed. They were escorted through our lines by Col. Wilkinson, of the Sixth Virginia Regiment, and a squad of his men.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

DETROIT, July 22.—There was an immense meeting this afternoon on the Campus Martius in aid of enlistments under the recent call for troops. Stores and factories were generally closed throughout the city. Resolutions were passed requesting the City Council to pay a bounty of \$50 to each unenlisted man, and \$100 to each married man enlisting in the regiment to be raised in this city. Liberal private donations were offered, and the greatest unanimity prevailed.

School Account.

The Committee appointed to audit the account of the Treasurer of Gettysburg School District, for the year ending July 1, 1862, report the following statement, which is published by order of the Board:

E. G. FAHRENSTOCK, Treasurer, in Account with Gettysburg School District.

DR.

To balance of Duplicate of 1860,

(Witherow)

Amount of

" 1861,

Cash from Blankard, balance on lot,

" State Appropriation,

" U. S. funds consumed by

Porter Guards,

" Pay Scholar,

Bartley,

Oats,

Plaster of Paris, per ton,

Do. per bag,

Gummi per hundred,

Flour,

Wheat,

White Wheat,

Corn old Yellow,

Rye Flour,

Buckwheat,

Meal,

Chow Seed,

Timothy Seed,

Flax Seed,

Barley,

Oats,

Plaster of Paris, per ton,

Do. per bag,

Gummi per hundred,

Flour,

Wheat,

Rye,

Corn,

Oats,

Flax per bushel,

Wheat, per bushel,

Rye,

Corn,

Oats,

Flax Seed,

Timothy Seed,

Plaster of Paris, per ton,

Do. per bag,

Gummi per hundred,

Flour,

Wheat,

Rye,

Corn,

Oats,

Flax per bushel,

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

What the Catholics of Ireland think of the American Union.

We extract the following from an Irish (Catholic) journal, which we believe is characteristic of the Irish sentiment towards us generally:

"The American Union is the best friend of Ireland in the world. We beg to tell the Irish in America, that the people of Ireland are nearly, to a man, with the cause of the Union, and against the wicked rebellion of the nigger-whippers. They do not forget the good deeds of the Republic in their day of distress, and they heartily wish success to the 'Stars and Stripes,' and a speedy defeat to that audacious faction who have revolted against the free Government mankind in our day have witnessed."

The diversity of sentiment and conduct between the inhabitants of Ireland and Great Britain towards this country is marked and significant. The former may as well take note of it, as they might find it troublesome in case they should venture to interfere in our domestic affairs. The Irish-born people of this country, who are in power in the state, would respond with enthusiasm to any resistance made by the Government against British aggression; and Ireland itself would furnish an excellent *point d'appui* for hostile operations against *purple Athlon*. The wrongs of centuries might then at last meet with a just retribution.

No portion of our people in the Northern States has rallied more patriotically to the standard of the Union than our Irish-born or Irish-descended citizens. Among the glorious names of this war none will be more highly honored than Shields, Mulligan, Corcoran, Meagher, Owen and a host of others who have vindicated the historic fame of the sons of the Emerald Isle for valor in almost every war of the centuries, either in the Old World or the New. The gallant charges of Meagher and his Irish Brigade in the battles near Richmond have received signal commendation. We believe that the cause of the Rebels has met with very little aid or comfort from the Irish domiciled in the South. The aristocrats who have usurped power there have given them very cold recognition, if any at all. The Germans and Irish both have proved their fidelity to their adopted country, and their worthiness to enjoy its rights of citizenship, by their prompt support of the Government, and earnest rallying around its flag, which they have defended with invincible courage, and often covered with glorious victory.

Hon. R. J. Walker on Gradual Emancipation.

This eminent financier, whose patriotism overrides all partisan or personal considerations, has written a pamphlet taking ground for the emancipation plans of the President. He says that the South must know what course the Government intends to pursue in regard to slavery. "But not only the South, but our friends and enemies, and all the world must know, that the American Union shall never be dismembered." He discourses eloquently upon this point, as follows:

Above all, the valley of the Mississippi was ordained by God as the residence of a united people. Over every acre of its soil, must forever float the banner of the Union, and all its waters, as they roll on together to the Gulf, proclaim that "God has joined together man shall never put asunder." No line of latitude or longitude shall ever separate the mouth from the centre or sources of the Mississippi. No, all the waters of the imperial river, from the mountain springs and crystal fountains, shall ever flow in conning currents to the Gulf, uniting evermore in one undivided whole the blessed homes of a free and happy people.

And who will dare erect the feeble barriers designed to seclude the great valley and its products from either ocean, the lakes of the Gulf, or persuade her to hold these essential rights and interests by the writhed tenure of the will of any seceding State? No line but one of blood, of military despotism and perpetual war, can ever separate this great valley. The idea is abominable. It is the ravaging of a nation—Separation is death. Disunion is suicide.

If the South presents the issue that the Union or slavery must perish, the result is not doubtful. The Union will still live. It is written on the scroll of destiny, by the finger of God, that "neither principalities nor powers shall effect its overthrow, nor shall the gates of hell prevail against it."

Mr. Walker considers that the question is one of race in the South, and that the recent manifestations of public sentiment in the North indicate that the opinion of the masses of the Free States is that the negro, although to be regarded as a man, and to be treated with humanity, belongs to an inferior race, communion or association with whom is not desired by the whites." Mr. Walker is of the opinion that if the non-slave-holders of the South knew that colonization abroad would generally accompany gradual emancipation, they would support the measure. He says:

It being clearly our interest and duty to adopt this system of gradual emancipation by State authority, with colonization abroad, aided by Congress, and the expense being comparatively small, less than a few months' cost of war, it is a signal mark of that special Providence, which has so often shielded our beloved country from imminent peril, that the President of the United States should have recommended, and Congress should have adopted, by so large a majority, this very system, which alone can finally, justly, and wisely settle this question, cordially reunite the North with the South, remove the cause of the war, and save the country.

EXCEPANTON'S "RAMPAGE."—Van Anburgh's elephant Tippoo Saib got out of the menagerie in Lewistown, and after leaving the pavilion he made his way to the Poor House Farm, where he was found some hours afterward. He paid no respect to leases in his route. Where they were low enough he walked right over them, but where he could not do that, he had a pan, or so down and walked through. He did no serious damage, and was easily caught and marched by his keeper to headquarters.

FIVE BROTHERS IN ONE REGIMENT KILLED.—Five brothers in the fifth Vermont Regiment, of the name of Clayton, were all killed in the recent Virginia bat-

tle.

DR. R. HORNER'S DRUG STORE.

DR. R. HORNER'S DRUG STORE.

CO. 101, B. M. O'LELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE at his residence on Baltimore

Street, opposite the New Courthouse.

APRIL 17, 1862.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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